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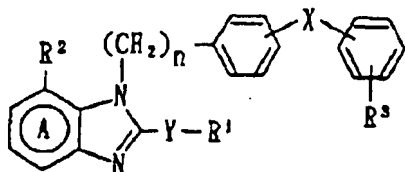
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### Remarks:

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under INID code 62.

### (54) Combination of a benzimidazole having angiotensin-II antagonistic activity with a diuretic

(57) This invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for angiotensin II-mediated diseases, which comprises a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity of the formula



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon

residue; R<sup>2</sup> is an optionally esterified carboxyl group; R<sup>3</sup> is a group capable of forming an anion or a group convertible thereinto; X is a covalent bond between the 2 phenyl rings or a spacer having a chain length of 1 to 2 atoms as the linear moiety between the adjoining phenylene group and phenyl group; n is 1 or 2; the ring A is a benzene ring having 1 or 2 optional substituents in addition to R<sup>2</sup>; and Y is a bond, -O-, -S(O)m- (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2) or -N(R<sup>4</sup>)- (wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with a compound having diuretic activity.

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**Description**Field of the invention

**[0001]** This invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for angiotensin II-mediated diseases, which comprises a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity or a salt thereof in combination with a compound having diuretic activity, and to a method of its use.

Background of the invention

**[0002]** Diuretic drugs, due to their having mild hypotensive effects, have long been clinically used as antihypertensive agents. However, as undesirable side effects caused by the use for a long time, influences on metabolism, for example, hypokalemia, hyperuricemia, hyperlipemia and diabetes mellitus, have been taken up.

**[0003]** On the other hand, it is disclosed in EP-0425921, EP-0459136 and EP-0520423 that benzimidazole derivatives have angiotensin II antagonistic activities and are useful for the therapy of circulatory diseases including hypertension, cardiac diseases (cardiac insufficiency, myocardial infarction, etc.), cerebral apoplexy, nephritis and arteriosclerosis. The mechanism of the action is considered that the benzimidazole derivatives inhibit the binding of angiotensin II having a strong vasoconstrictive action to an angiotensin II acceptor.

**[0004]** In JPA H3(1991)-27362 and JPA H5(1993)-132467, it is disclosed that an imidazole derivative having angiotensin II antagonistic action is administered together with a diuretic agent or a calcium antagonistic agent.

Object of the invention

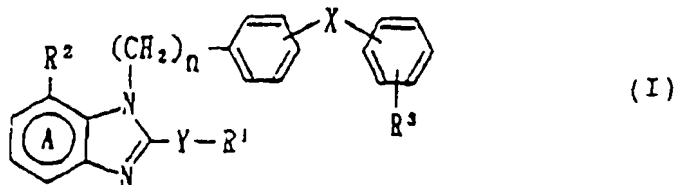
**[0005]** The invention is intended, by combination of a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic action or a salt thereof with a compound having diuretic action, to perform especially remarkable effects, to reduce undesirable side effects and to cover up defects observed in administration of a medicine consisting of a single component.

Summary of the invention

**[0006]** Circumstances being such as above, the present inventors have made extensive and intensive studies on the effects of co-use of a benzimidazole derivative having angiotensin antagonistic activity with a compound having diuretic activity, and, as a result, they have found that the co-use performs especially remarkable effects which were not observed in the administration of the respective compounds singly, thus accomplishing the present invention.

**[0007]** More specifically, the present invention relates to

(1) a pharmaceutical composition for angiotensin II-mediated diseases, which comprises a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity of the formula (I):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon residue; R<sup>2</sup> is an optionally esterified carboxyl group; R<sup>3</sup> is a group capable of forming an anion or a group convertible thereinto; X is a covalent bond between the 2 phenyl rings or a spacer having a chain length of 1 to 2 atoms as the linear moiety between the adjoining phenylene group and phenyl group; n is 1 or 2; the ring A is a benzene ring having 1 or 2 optional substituents in addition to R<sup>2</sup>; and Y is a bond, -O-, -S(O)m- (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2) or -N(R<sup>4</sup>)- (wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with a compound having diuretic activity, and

(2) a method for the prophylaxis or treatment of angiotensin II-mediated diseases in a mammal which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound represented by the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with an effective amount of a compound having diuretic activity.

## Detailed description of the invention

[0008] The compounds to be used for the pharmaceutical composition of this invention are those represented by the above-mentioned formula (I). One of the most remarkable structural characteristic of the compounds results when R<sup>2</sup>

is an optionally esterified carboxyl group and R<sup>3</sup> is a group capable of forming anion or a group convertible thereto. By having such a specific structure as above, the compounds (I) have a very strong angiotensin II antagonistic action.

[0009] In formula (I), R<sup>1</sup> stands for H or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon residue.

[0010] Examples of the hydrocarbon residue represented by R<sup>1</sup> include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl groups. Among them alkyl, alkenyl and cycloalkyl groups are preferable.

[0011] The alkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> is a straight chain or branched lower alkyl group having 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, as exemplified by methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, i-pentyl, hexyl, heptyl or octyl.

[0012] The alkenyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> is a straight chain or branched lower alkenyl group having 2 to about 8 carbon atoms, as exemplified by vinyl, propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, isobutenyl or 2-octenyl.

[0013] The alkynyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> is a straight chain or branched lower alkynyl group having 2 to about 8 carbon atoms, as exemplified by ethynyl, 2-propynyl, 2-butylnyl, 2-pentylnyl or 2-octynyl.

[0014] The cycloalkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> is a lower cycloalkyl group having 3 to about 6 carbon atoms, as exemplified by cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl.

[0015] The above mentioned alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or cycloalkyl group may optionally be substituted with hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted amino group (e.g. amino, N-lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino or N,N-dilower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino), halogen, a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy group, a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylthio group.

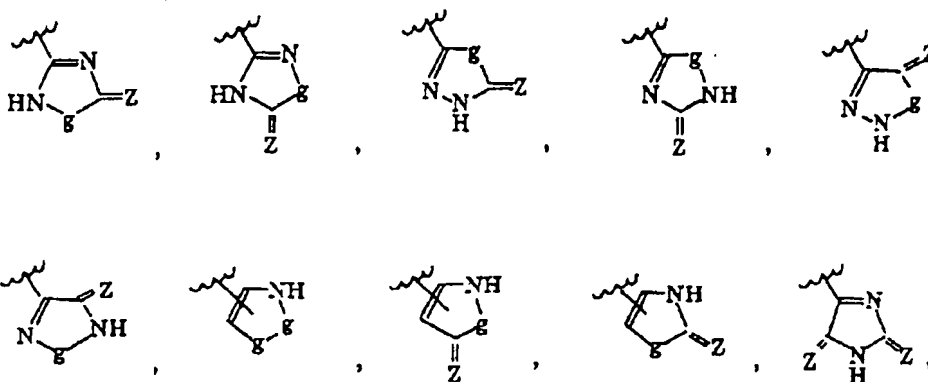
[0016] The aralkyl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> is, for example, a phenyl-lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl such as benzyl or phenethyl, and the aryl group represented by R<sup>1</sup> is, for example, phenyl.

[0017] The above mentioned aralkyl or aryl group may optionally have, on any position of its benzene ring, for example, halogen (e.g. F, Cl or Br), nitro, an optionally substituted amino group (e.g. amino, N-lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino or N,N-dilower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino), lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy (e.g. methoxy or ethoxy), lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylthio (e.g. methylthio or ethylthio) or lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl (e.g. methyl or ethyl).

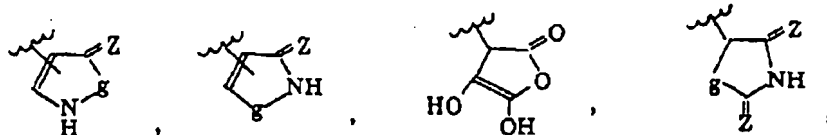
[0018] Among the above mentioned groups represented by R<sup>1</sup>, optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl or cycloalkyl groups (e.g. a lower (C<sub>1-5</sub>) alkyl, lower (C<sub>2-5</sub>) alkenyl or lower (C<sub>3-6</sub>) cycloalkyl group optionally substituted with hydroxyl group, amino group, halogen or a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy group) are preferable.

[0019] Y stands for a bond, -O-, -S(O)m- (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2) or -N(R<sup>4</sup>)- (wherein R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or an optionally substituted lower alkyl group). Y is preferably a bond, -O-, -S- or -N(R<sup>4</sup>)- (wherein R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl)).

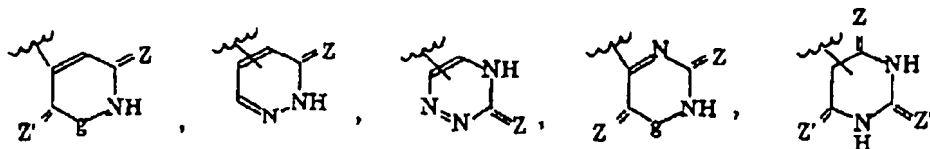
[0020] With respect to formula (I) above, the group for R<sup>3</sup>, capable of forming an anion (a group having a hydrogen atom capable of leaving as a proton), or a group capable of changing thereto, is exemplified by 5- to 7- membered (preferably 5- or 6- membered) monocyclic heterocyclic ring residues which contain one or more of N, S and O and which may be substituted (preferably N-containing heterocyclic residues having a hydrogen atom capable of leaving as a proton), and groups capable of changing thereto in vivo. Such groups include the following:



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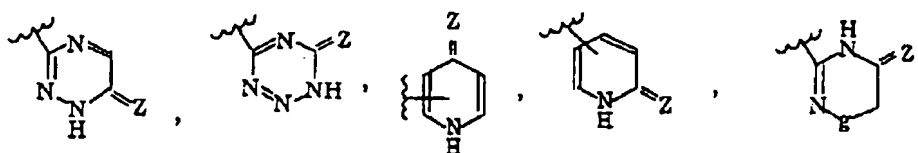


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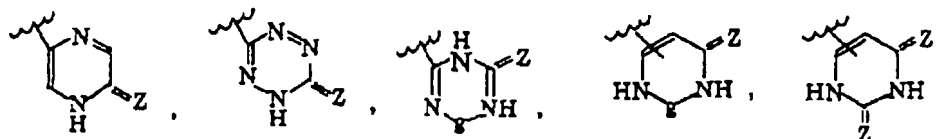


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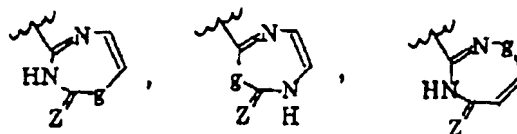


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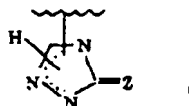
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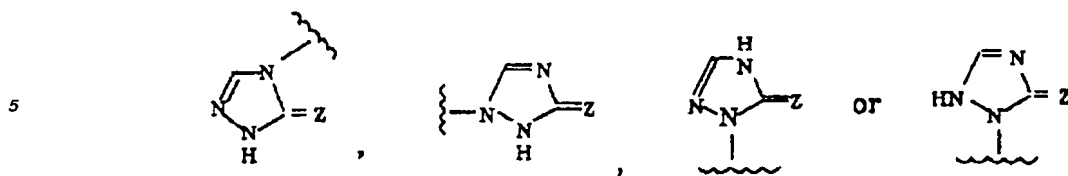
[0021] The chemical bond between the group for R<sup>3</sup> and the partner phenyl group may be a carbon-carbon bond as shown above, or a nitrogen-carbon bond via one of the several nitrogen atoms when the symbol g stands for -NH- in the above formulas. For instance, when R<sup>3</sup> is represented by

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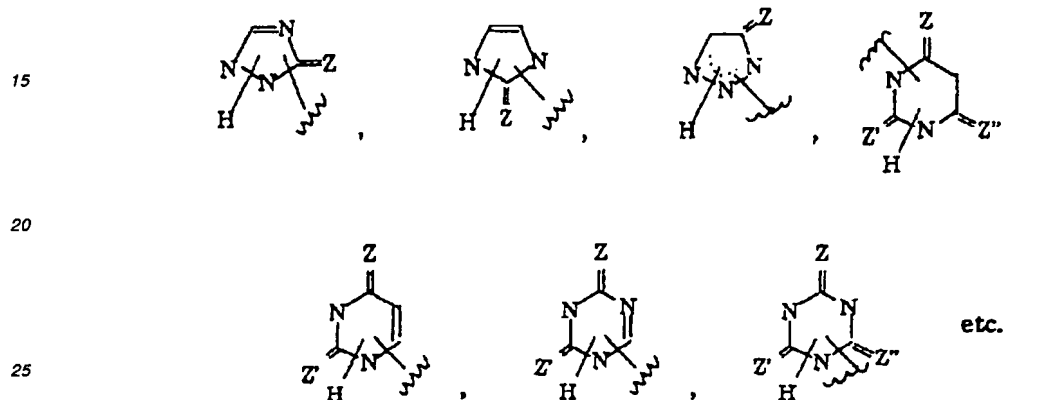


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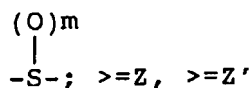
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10 **[0022]** Other R<sup>3</sup> examples binding through the nitrogen atom are



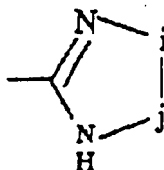
30 **[0023]** In the above groups, g stands for -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NR', oxygen atom, or



and  $>=Z''$  each stand for a carbonyl group, a thiocarbonyl group or an optionally oxidized sulfur atom (e.g., S, S(O), S(O)<sub>2</sub>) (preferably, a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group; more preferably, a carbonyl group); m stands for the integer 0, 1 or 2; R' stands for a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted lower alkyl group (e.g. a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl group (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl)).

40 **[0024]** Preferable examples of R<sup>3</sup> include 2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole ring residue, 2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole ring residue or 2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-thiadiazole ring residue having -NH or -OH group as proton donor and carbonyl group, thiocarbonyl group or sulfinyl group as proton acceptor simultaneously.

45 **[0025]** And, while the heterocyclic residue represented by R<sup>3</sup> may form a condensed ring by connecting the substituents on the ring, it is preferably a 5- to 6-membered ring, more preferably a 5-membered heterocyclic residue. Especially, groups represented by the formula

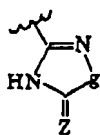


55 wherein i stands for -O- or -S-; j stands for  $>C=O$ ,  $>C=S$  or  $>S(O)_m$ ; m stands for the integer 0, 1 or 2 (in particular, 2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl; 2,5-dihydro-5-thioxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl; 2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-thiadiazole-3-yl) are preferable. R<sup>3</sup> can be substituted at the ortho, meta or para position of the phenyl group, most preferably

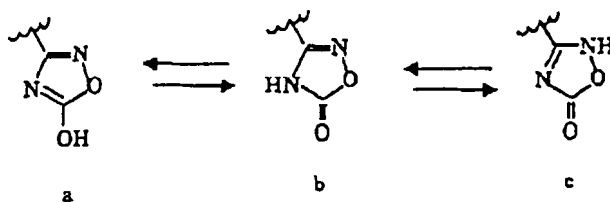
at the ortho position.

**[0026]** In addition, the above-mentioned heterocyclic residue ( $R^3$ ) have the following tautomeric isomers:

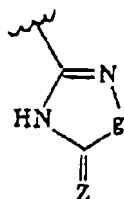
**[0027]** In



when  $Z=O$ , and  $g=0$



the three tautomeric isomers a, b and c exist.



The heterocyclic residue represented by the above formula comprises all of these a, b and c.

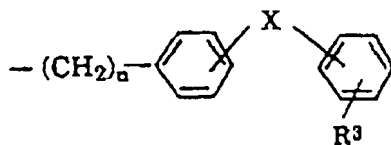
**[0028]** Moreover,  $R^3$  may be a carboxyl group, tetrazolyl group, trifluoromethanesulfonamide group ( $-\text{NHSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ ), phosphate group, sulfonic group, cyano group, or lower ( $\text{C}_{1-4}$ ) alkoxy carbonyl group; these groups each may be protected by an optionally substituted lower alkyl or acyl group. Any group capable of forming an anion biologically or physiologically (e.g. through biological reactions such as oxidation, reduction or hydrolysis caused by enzymes in the body) or chemically, or a group capable of changing thereto is acceptable.

**[0029]** As  $R^3$ , a tetrazolyl or carboxyl (preferably tetrazolyl) group optionally protected by an optionally substituted lower ( $\text{C}_{1-4}$ ) alkyl (e.g., methyl, triphenylmethyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, p-methoxybenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, etc.) or acyl (e.g., lower ( $\text{C}_{2-5}$ ) alkanoyl, benzoyl, etc.) group is preferable.  $R^3$  can be replaced at the ortho, meta or para position of the phenyl group, most preferably at the ortho position.

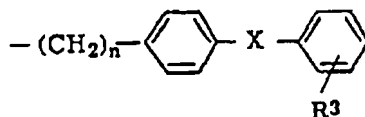
**[0030]** X stands for a covalent bond between the 2 phenyl rings or a spacer having a chain length of 1 to 2 atoms as the linear moiety between the adjoining phenylene group and phenyl group. Preferably, X is a covalent bond. The spacer having a chain length of 1 to 2 atoms may consist of a divalent chain in which the number of atoms composing the straight chain portion is either 1 or 2, and may have a side chain. For example, a lower ( $\text{C}_{1-4}$ ) alkylene,  $-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{S}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ , etc. are listed.

**[0031]** n stands for the integer 1 or 2 (preferably 1).

**[0032]** The formula represented by the above-mentioned  $R^3$ , X and n:



is preferably represented by the formula:



**[0033]** R<sup>2</sup> in formula (I) is an optionally esterified carboxyl group.

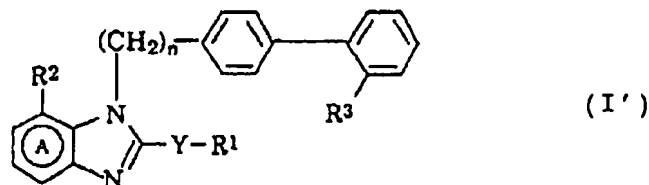
**[0034]** The optionally esterified carboxyl group as R<sup>2</sup> includes the group represented by the formula -CO-D [wherein D stands for a hydroxyl group or an optionally substituted alkoxy group (e.g., a lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkoxy group whose alkyl portion is optionally substituted with a hydroxyl, optionally substituted amino (e.g., amino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, piperidino, morpholino, etc.), halogen, lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkoxy, lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkylthio or optionally substituted dioxolanyl (e.g., 5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolane-4-yl, etc.) group, or the group represented by the formula -O-CH(R<sup>6</sup>)-OCOR<sup>5</sup> [wherein R<sup>6</sup> stands for H, a lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) straight chain or branched alkyl group (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, etc.), a lower (C<sub>2-6</sub>) straight chain or branched alkenyl group or a lower (C<sub>3-8</sub>) cycloalkyl group (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc.); R<sup>5</sup> stands for a lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) straight chain or branched alkyl group (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, etc.), a lower (C<sub>2-6</sub>) straight chain or branched alkenyl group, a lower (C<sub>3-8</sub>) cycloalkyl group (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc.), a lower (C<sub>1-3</sub>) alkyl group substituted with C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl) or an optionally substituted aryl group such as phenyl group (e.g., benzyl, p-chlorobenzyl, phenetyl, cyclopentylmethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, etc.), a lower (C<sub>2-3</sub>) alkenyl group optionally substituted with C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl or an optionally substituted aryl group such as phenyl (e.g., cinnamyl, etc. having alkenyl moiety such as vinyl, propenyl, allyl and isopropenyl, etc.), an aryl group such as optionally substituted phenyl (e.g., phenyl, p-tolyl, naphthyl, etc.), a lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) straight chain or branched alkoxy group (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, secbutoxy, t-butoxy, n-pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, neopentyloxy, etc.), a lower (C<sub>2-8</sub>) straight chain or branched alkenyloxy group (e.g., allyloxy, isobutenyloxy, etc.), a lower (C<sub>3-8</sub>) cycloalkyloxy group (e.g., cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy, cycloheptyloxy, etc.), a lower (C<sub>1-3</sub>) alkoxy group substituted with a C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc.) or an aryl group such as optionally substituted phenyl (e.g., benzyloxy, phenethyloxy, cyclopentylmethyloxy and cyclohexylmethyloxy having alkoxy moiety such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy and isopropoxy), a lower (C<sub>2-3</sub>) lower alkenyloxy group substituted with a C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc.) or an optionally substituted aryl group such as phenyl group (e.g., cinnamyloxy etc. having alkenyloxy moiety such as vinyloxy, propenyloxy, allyloxy, isopropenyloxy, etc.), or an optionally substituted aryloxy group such as phenoxy (e.g., phenoxy, p-nitrophenoxy, naphthoxy, etc.)]. The substituent for R<sup>2</sup> may be a group actually or potentially capable of forming an anion [e.g., tetrazolyl group, trifluoromethanesulfonamide group, phosphate group or sulfonic group optionally protected by an alkyl (e.g., lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl, etc.) or acyl (e.g., lower (C<sub>2-5</sub>) alkanoyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, etc.) group]. For example, the following substituents are listed: -COOH and its salts, -COOMe, -COOEt, -COOiBu, -COOPr, pivaloyloxymethoxycarbonyl, 1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethoxycarbonyl, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolane-4-yl)methoxycarbonyl, acetoxymethoxycarbonyl, propionyloxymethoxycarbonyl, n-butylloxymethoxycarbonyl, isobutylloxymethoxycarbonyl, 1-(ethoxycarbonyloxy)ethoxycarbonyl, 1-(acetoxycarbonyloxy)ethoxycarbonyl, 1-(isobutylloxy)ethoxycarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyloxymethoxycarbonyl, benzoyloxymethoxycarbonyl, cinnamiloxy carbonyl and cyclopentylcarbonyloxymethoxycarbonyl, etc.. Furthermore, R<sup>2</sup> may be any of the groups actually or potentially capable of forming an anion (e.g., COO<sup>-</sup> or its derivatives, etc.) under biologic or physiologic conditions (e.g., oxidation or reduction induced by an enzyme present in the living body; *in vivo* reaction such as hydrolysis) or chemically. R<sup>2</sup> may also be a carboxyl group or its prodrug. R<sup>2</sup> may be a group capable of being biologically or chemically biotransformed to an anion.

**[0035]** Among the groups described as R<sup>2</sup>, preferable ones include carboxyl, esterified carboxyl (e.g., methyl ester, ethyl ester or an ester formed by binding of a group represented by the above mentioned formula -O-CH(R<sup>6</sup>)-OCOR<sup>5</sup> to carbonyl) and optionally protected tetrazolyl, carboaldehyde and hydroxymethyl.

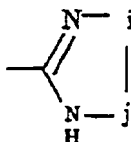
**[0036]** In general formula (I), ring A may have, in addition to the group represented by R<sup>2</sup>, another substituent, e.g., a halogen atom (e.g., F, Cl, Br, etc.), cyano group, nitro group, lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl group, lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy group, optionally substituted amino group (e.g., amino, N-lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino (e.g., methylamino, etc.), N,N-dilower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkylamino (e.g., dimethylamino, etc.), N-arylamino (e.g., phenylamino, etc.), alicyclic amino (e.g., morpholino, piperidino, piperazino, N-phenylpiperazino, etc.), etc.), a group represented by the formula -CO-D' [wherein D' stands for a hydroxyl group or a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy group whose alkyl moiety may be substituted with a hydroxyl group, lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy group, lower (C<sub>2-6</sub>) alkanoyloxy (e.g., acetoxyl, pivaloyloxy, etc.) or lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkoxy carbonyloxy (e.g., methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, cyclohexyloxy carbonyloxy, etc.) group], or tetrazolyl, trifluoromethanesul-

fonamide, phosphoric acid or sulfonic acid group which may be protected by lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl or acyl group (e.g., lower (C<sub>2-5</sub>) alkanoyl, optionally substituted benzoyl, etc.); among them, a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl group and a halogen group are preferable. Of these substituents, one or two may simultaneously substitute for groups at available positions in the ring.

**[0037]** Among the compounds represented by the above mentioned formula (I), compounds represented by formula (I') are preferred:



[wherein ring A stands for a benzene ring which may have another 1 or 2 substituents in addition to the group represented by R<sup>2</sup>; R<sup>1</sup> stands for H or an optionally substituted lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkyl (preferably lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl); Y stands for O, N(H) or S; R<sup>2</sup> is a group represented by the formula -CO-D" [wherein D" stands for hydroxyl group, or a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy whose alkyl moiety is optionally substituted with hydroxyl group, amino, halogen, a lower (C<sub>2-6</sub>) alkanoyloxy (e.g. acetyloxy and pivaloyloxy, etc.), lower (C<sub>4-7</sub>) cycloalkanoyloxy, lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkoxy carbonyloxy (e.g. methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy), lower (C<sub>3-7</sub>) cycloalkoxy carbonyloxy (e.g. cyclohexyloxy carbonyloxy) or a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy; R<sup>3</sup> stands for a tetrazolyl, carboxyl group or groups represented by the formula,



wherein i stands for -O- or -S-; j stands for >C=O, >C=S or >S(O)<sub>m</sub>; and m stands for the integer 0, 1 or 2, which are optionally protected with optionally substituted lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl (e.g. methyl, triphenylmethyl, methoxymethyl, acetyloxymethyl, methoxycarbonyloxymethyl, ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl, 1-(cyclohexyloxy carbonyloxy)ethyl and pivaloyloxymethyl, etc.) or an acyl group (e.g. a lower C<sub>2-5</sub> alkanoyl and benzoyl, etc.); n is 1 or 2.

**[0038]** In the formula (I'), substituents on the optionally substituted lower alkyl for R<sup>1</sup> include a hydroxyl group, an amino group, halogen and a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy group.

**[0039]** In the formula (I'), ring A is a benzene ring which may have a substituent, in addition to the group R<sup>2</sup>, such as a halogen (e.g., F, Cl, Br), lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl, lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy, nitro, a group represented by the formula -CO-D', wherein D' represents a hydroxyl group or a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy whose alkyl moiety may be substituted with a hydroxyl group, lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkoxy, lower (C<sub>2-6</sub>) alkanoyloxy (e.g., acetoxy, pivaloyloxy, etc.) or lower (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkoxy carbonyloxy (e.g., methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, cyclohexyloxy carbonyloxy), or an amino which may be substituted with a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl (preferably a substituent such as a lower (C<sub>1-4</sub>) alkyl or halogen). More preferably, A is a benzene ring which has no substituent in addition to the group represented by the formula R<sup>2</sup>.

**[0040]** As the salt thereof, pharmaceutically acceptable salts are used, e.g., a salt with an inorganic base, organic base, inorganic acid, organic acid, or basic or acidic amino acid. Inorganic bases appropriate to form the salt include alkali metals such as sodium or potassium, alkali earth metals such as calcium and magnesium or aluminum, and ammonia. Organic bases appropriate to form the salt include trimethylamine, triethylamine, pyridine, picoline, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, and N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine. Inorganic acids appropriate to form the salt include hydrochloric acid, hydroboric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid. Organic acids appropriate to form the salt include formic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, and p-toluenesulfonic acid. Basic amino acids to form the salt include arginine, lysine and ornithine. Acidic amino acids to form the salt include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

**[0041]** As an active ingredient of the present invention, the compounds having angiotensin II antagonistic activity described in the Examples of Japan Provisional Publication No. 364171/1992 and EP520423 are preferred. The compounds represented by general formula (I) were, for instance, disclosed in Provisional Publication Nos. 9373/1992 and 364171/1992, and EP520423, and can be manufactured as described in these publications.

**[0042]** As compounds having diuretic activity, while mention is made of amiloride, chlorothiazide, hydrochloride,



benzthiazide, ticrynafen, acetazolamide, aminophylline, cyclothiazide, trichloromethiazide, cyclopenthiiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, methyclothiazide, benzylhydrochlorothiazide, penfluthiazide, ethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, polythiazide, clofenamide, chlorthalidone, cyclothiazide, bendroflumethiazide, meticrane, tripamide, methrazone, indapamide, quinethazone, furosemide, bumetanide, mefruside, azosemide, ethacrynic acid, sodium ethacrynate, piretanide, spironolactone, potassium canrenoate and triamterene, mention is also made of a mixture of them or a combination of them.

**[0043]** The angiotensin II mediated diseases include hypertension, cardiac insufficiency, ischemic peripheral circulation disturbances, myocardial ischemia, vein insufficiency, progressive cardiac insufficiency after myocardial infarction, diabetic nephritides, nephritis, arteriosclerosis, hyperaldosteronism, dermatosclerosis, glomerulosclerosis, renal insufficiency, diseases of central nervous system, sensory disturbances including Alzheimer's disease, deficiency of memory, depression, amnesia and senile dementia, anxiety neurosis, catatonia or indisposition, glaucoma, intraocular high tension.

**[0044]** The pharmaceutical composition of angiotensin II-mediated diseases, whose effective components being a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity represented by the formula (I) compound or a salt thereof and a compound having diuretic activity, can be administered orally or non-orally in the form of, for example, granules, powders, tablets, capsules, syrup, suppositories, injections, emulsions, elixir, suspensions or solutions, by mixing these effective components, individually or simultaneously, with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, binders, diluents or the like. In the case of formulating the effective components individually, while thus individually formulated agents can be administered in the form of their mixture prepared by using, for example, a diluent when administered, the individually formulated agents can also be administered separately or simultaneously or with time intervals to the one and same subject.

**[0045]** The pharmaceutical composition for angiotensin II-mediated diseases of the present invention can be formulated in accordance with conventional procedures. In the present specification, "non-orally" include subcutaneous injection, intravenous injection, intramuscular injections, intraperitoneal injection or instillation. Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous suspensions or oil suspensions can be prepared by known procedure in the fields concerned, using a suitable dispersant or wetting agent and suspending agent. The sterile injections may be in the state of, for example, a solution or a suspension, which is prepared with a nontoxic diluent administrable non-orally, e.g. an aqueous solution, or with a solvent employable for sterile injection. Examples of usable vehicles or acceptable solvents include water, Ringer's solution and an isotonic aqueous saline solution. Further, a sterile non-volatile oil can usually be employed as solvent or suspending agent.

**[0046]** Any non-volatile oil and a fatty acid can be used for this purpose, which includes natural or synthetic or semi-synthetic fatty acid oil or fatty acid, and natural or synthetic or semi-synthetic mono- or di- or tri-glycerides.

**[0047]** Rectal suppositories can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritable vehicle, for example, cocoa butter and polyethylene glycol, which is in the solid state at ordinary temperatures, in the liquid state at temperatures in intestinal tubes and melts in rectum to release the drug.

**[0048]** As a solid formulation for oral administration, mention is made of powders, granules, tablets, pills and capsules as referred to in the above. In such formulations as exemplified above, the active component compounds can be mixed with at least one additive, for example, sucrose, lactose, cellulose sugar, mannitol, maltitol, dextran, starch, agar, alginates, chitins, chitosans, pectins, tragacanth gum, gum arabic, gelatins, collagens, casein, albumin, synthetic or semi-synthetic polymers or glycerides. These formulations can contain, as in conventional cases, further additives, for example, an inactive diluent, a lubricant such as magnesium stearate, a preservative such as paraben or sorbic acid, an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol or cysteine, a disintegrator, a binder, a thickening agent, a buffer, a sweetener, a flavoring agent and a perfuming agent. Tablets and pills can further be prepared with enteric coating. Examples of liquid preparations for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, syrups, elixirs, suspensions and solutions, which may contain an inactive diluent, for example, water, which is conventionally employed in the field concerned.

**[0049]** The pharmaceutical composition of this invention against angiotensin II-mediated diseases are less toxic, which is used as a medicine for animals, especially mammals (e.g. human being, dog, rabbit, mouse, etc.), can be advantageously used for angiotensin II-mediated diseases.

**[0050]** The pharmaceutical composition of this invention for angiotensin II-mediated diseases formulated by combining a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity or a salt thereof with a compound having diuretic activity. This composition serves to decrease the dosages of the individual effective components, and, as a result, suppresses undesirable side effects observed in the case of administering the respective compounds singly.

**[0051]** The dose of a specific patient is dependent on the age, body weight, general health conditions, sex, diet, dose interval, administration routes, excretion rate, combinations of drugs and conditions of the diseases treated, while taking these and other necessary factors into consideration.

**[0052]** Typical daily doses of the compositions having various combinations of a compound represented by the formula (I) or a salt thereof and a compound having diuretic activity are within the range of from about 1/50 of the minimal

recommendable clinical dose to maximal recommendable dose in the case of practical administration of these compounds individually.

[0053] For example, a compound represented by the formula (I) having an angiotensin II antagonistic activity to be administered at a dose of about 0.01 to 150 mg/patient/day can be administered at a dose of about 0.0002 to 150 mg/patient/day, preferably 0.001 to 60 mg/patient/day, more preferably 0.01 to 20 mg/patient/day by combining with the following daily doses of the following compounds: trichloromethiazide (1 to 8 mg), cyclopenthiazide (0.25 to 1 mg), cyclothiazide (1 to 2 mg), chlorothiazide (500 to 1000 mg), bendroflumethiazide (2 to 10 mg), hydrochlorothiazide (5 to 200 mg), methyclothiazide (2.5 to 5 mg), benzylhydrochlorothiazide (4 to 16 mg), penfluthiazide (1.5 to 7.5 mg), ethiazide (2.5 to 10 mg), hydroflumethiazide (10 to 200 mg), polythiazide (0.25 to 4 mg), meticrane (150 to 300 mg), chlorothalidone (50 to 200 mg), tripamide (15 to 30 mg), methrazone (2.5 to 5 mg), indapamide (0.5 to 2 mg), quinethazone (25 to 150 mg), clofenamide (50 to 400 mg), furosemide (20 to 500 mg), bumetanide (0.5 to 2 mg), mefruside (1.25 to 50 mg).

Needless to say, while these dosage ranges can be adjusted by a necessary unit base for dividing a daily dose, as described above, such doses are decided depending on the diseases to be treated, conditions of such diseases, the age, body weight, general health conditions, sex, diet of the patient then treated, dose intervals, administration routes, excretion rate, and combinations of drugs, while taking these and other necessary factors into consideration.

[0054] The desired unit dose of the composition of this invention is administered once or twice daily (preferably once).

[0055] For example, the unit dose composition contains about 0.0002 to 150 mg, preferably 0.001 to 60 mg, more preferably 0.01 to 20 mg of a compound represented by the formula (I) by combining with the following amount of the following compound: trichloromethiazide (1 to 8 mg), cyclopenthiazide (0.25 to 1 mg), cyclothiazide (1 to 2 mg), chlorothiazide (500 to 1000 mg), bendroflumethiazide (2 to 10 mg), hydrochlorothiazide (5 to 200 mg), methyclothiazide (2.5 to 5 mg), benzylhydrochlorothiazide (4 to 16 mg), penfluthiazide (1.5 to 7.5 mg), ethiazide (2.5 to 10 mg), hydroflumethiazide (10 to 200 mg), polythiazide (0.25 to 4 mg), meticrane (150 to 300 mg), chlorothalidone (50 to 200 mg), tripamide (15 to 30 mg), methrazone (2.5 to 5 mg), indapamide (0.5 to 2 mg), quinethazone (25 to 150 mg), clofenamide (50 to 400 mg), furosemide (20 to 500 mg), bumetanide (0.5 to 2 mg), mefruside (1.25 to 50 mg).

[0056] The composition of this invention as described above is advantageously carried out in combination with hydrochlorothiazide. The amount of hydrochlorothiazide present in a dosage unit is from about 5 mg to 200 mg, preferably 5 mg to 100 mg, more preferably 5 to 50 mg.

[0057] By the following test examples and working examples, the present invention will be illustrated in more detail, and they should not be construed as limiting the invention thereto.

[0058] The physiological activities of the composition comprising a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity or a salt thereof and a compound having diuretic activity or a compound having calcium antagonistic activity are described by the following test examples.

#### Test Example 1

Antihypertensive activity in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) by the co-administration with a diuretic drug

Compound 1: (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate

#### [0059]

HCT: hydrochlorothiazide

Method: Male SHR of 20 week old were divided into 6 groups (five animals in one group). The respective groups were administered orally with the compound 1 (0.1 or 1 mg/kg, p.o.) or HCT (10 mg/kg, p.o.) alone or both drugs simultaneously once a day for two weeks. On the first, 7th and 14th day at 5 hr after the administration, blood pressure of each test animal was measured by the tail cuff method under unanesthesia. Results: As shown in Table 1. Single dose of HCT (10mg/kg/day, p.o.) did not show antihypertensive action. The compound 1 (0.1 and 1 mg/kg/day) showed dose dependent antihypertensive action. Efficiency of the antihypertensive activity of the compound 1 was enhanced by its co-administration with HCT. The antihypertensive activity observed by the combination of the compound 1 (0.1 mg/kg) and HCT was stronger or substantially the same as that observed by administering the compound 1 alone (1 mg/kg). This result shows that the combination of both drugs can decrease the dosages of the respective drugs.

Table 1

Antihypertensive activity by the combination of compound 1 and the diuretic drug in spontaneously hypertensive rats				
Test group (dosage) mg/kg/day, p.o.	Before admin.	1 day	1 week	2 weeks
		(blood pressure : mmHg)		
Control -	183 ± 2	183 ± 1	179 ± 2	181 ± 4
HCT (10)	186 ± 3	178 ± 3	177 ± 3	181 ± 2
Cpd. 1 (0.1)	183 ± 2	161 ± 5	155 ± 3	162 ± 3
Cpd. 1 (1)	186 ± 2	153 ± 5	138 ± 2	135 ± 3
HCT(10)+Cpd.1 (0.1)	186 ± 4	137 ± 5	129 ± 5	139 ± 3
HCT(10)+Cpd.1 (1)	187 ± 2	132 ± 3	106 ± 5	108 ± 4
Numerical values: average values ± standard error				

## Test Example 2

Antihypertensive activity in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) by the co-administration with a diuretic drug

Compound 2: 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid

[0060]

HCT: hydrochlorothiazide

Method: Male SHR of 20 week old were divided into 6 groups (five animals in one group). The respective groups were administered orally with the compound 2 (0.1 or 1 mg/kg, p.o.) or HCT (10 mg/kg, p.o.) alone or both drugs simultaneously once a day for two weeks. On the first, 7th and 14th day at 5hr after the administration, blood pressure of each test animal was measured by the tail cuff method under unanesthesia. Results: As shown in Table 2. Single dose of HCT (10 mg/kg/day, p.o.) did not show antihypertensive action. The compound 2 (0.1 and 1 mg/kg/day) showed dose dependent antihypertensive action. Efficiency of the antihypertensive activity of the compound 2 was enhanced by its co-administration with HCT. The antihypertensive activity observed by the combination of the compound 2 (0.1 mg/kg) and HCT was stronger or substantially the same as that observed by administering the compound 2 alone (1 mg/kg). This result shows that the co-use of both drugs can decrease the dosages of the respective drugs.

Table 2

Antihypertensive activity by the combination of compound 1 and the diuretic drug in spontaneously hypertensive rats				
Test group (dosage) mg/kg/day, p.o.	Before admin.	1 day	1 week	2 weeks
		(blood pressure : mmHg)		
Control -	205 ± 5	200 ± 5	202 ± 6	206 ± 5
HCT (10)	206 ± 5	188 ± 5	190 ± 5	195 ± 3
Cpd. 2 (0.1)	215 ± 5	187 ± 6	182 ± 6	191 ± 8
Cpd. 2 (1)	219 ± 7	175 ± 5	161 ± 4	165 ± 3
HCT(10)+Cpd.2 (0.1)	222 ± 11	173 ± 5	168 ± 5	168 ± 3
HCT(10)+Cpd.2 (1)	221 ± 6	170 ± 4	134 ± 3	142 ± 5
Numerical values: average values ± standard error(n=7)				

[0061] As is apparent from these test examples, the composition comprising the compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity or a salt thereof and the compound having diuretic activity enhances the action of the respective

drug administered singly and can decrease the dosages of the respective drugs. As a result, suppression of the occurrence of undesirable side effects observed when these drugs are administered singly can be expected to a considerable extent.

## 5 Working Example

### Formulation Examples

10 **[0062]** The pharmaceutical composition of angiotensin II-mediated diseases, formulated by combination of a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity represented by the formula (I) or a salt thereof and a compound having diuretic activity, can be prepared by the prescriptions described as follows.

1. Capsules	
(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	1 mg
(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
(3) lactose	64 mg
(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg
(5) magnesium stearate one capsule	10 mg 180 mg

20 **[0063]** (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatin capsule.

2. Tablets	
(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	1 mg
(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
(3) lactose	71.5 mg
(4) corn starch	20 mg
(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
one tablet	130 mg

30 **[0064]** (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

3. Injections	
(1) disodium 2-methylthio-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl) biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	1 mg
(2) furosemide	20 mg
(3) inositol	89 mg
(4) benzyl alcohol	20 mg
one ampoule	130 mg

40 **[0065]** (1), (2), (3) and (4) were dissolved in distilled water for injection to make the whole volume 2 ml, which was filled into an ampoule. The whole process was conducted under sterile conditions.

4. Capsules	
(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	1 mg
(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
(3) lactose	64 mg
(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg

(continued)

4. Capsules		
5	(5) magnesium stearate	10 mg
	one capsule	180 mg

**[0066]** (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole formulation was filled into a gelatin capsule.

5. Tablets		
10	(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	1 mg
	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
15	(3) lactose	71.4 mg
	(4) corn starch	20 mg
20	(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
	(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
25	(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
	(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
30	one tablet	130 mg

**[0067]** (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

6. Injections		
30	(1) disodium 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	1 mg
	(2) furosemide	20 mg
35	(3) inositol	89 mg
	(4) benzyl alcohol	20 mg
40	one ampoule	130 mg

**[0068]** (1), (2), (3) and (4) were dissolved in distilled water for injection to make the whole volume 2 ml, which is filled into an ampoule. The whole process was conducted under sterile conditions.

7. Capsules		
40	(1) 2-butyl-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	1 mg
	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
45	(3) lactose	64 mg
	(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg
50	(5) magnesium stearate	10 mg
	one capsule	180 mg

**[0069]** (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatin capsule.

8. Tablets		
50	(1) 2-butyl-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	1 mg
	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
55	(3) lactose	71.4 mg
	(4) corn starch	20 mg
60	(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
	(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg

(continued)

8. Tablets		
5	(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
	(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
	one tablet	130 mg

[0070] (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

9. Capsules		
15	(1) pivaloyloxymethyl 2-butyl-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-7-carboxylate	1 mg
	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
	(3) lactose	64 mg
	(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg
	(5) magnesium stearate	10 mg
	one capsule	180 mg

[0071] (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole formulation was filled into a gelatin capsule.

10. Capsules (reference example)		
25	(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	2 mg
	(2) manidipine hydrochloride	2 mg
	(3) lactose	96 mg
	(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg
	(5) magnesium stearate	10 mg
	one capsule	180 mg

[0072] (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatine capsule.

11. Tablets (reference example)		
40	(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	2 mg
	(2) manidipine hydrochloride	2 mg
	(3) lactose	93.4 mg
	(4) corn starch	20 mg
	(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
	(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
	(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
	(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
50	one tablet	130 mg

[0073] (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

12. Tablets		
55	(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	1 mg

(continued)

12. Tablets		
5	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	25 mg
	(3) lactose	71.4 mg
	(4) corn starch	20 mg
	(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
	(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
10	(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
	(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
	one tablet	130 mg

15 **[0074]** (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

13. Tablets (reference example)		
20	(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	2 mg
	(2) manidipine hydrochloride	2 mg
	(3) lactose	93.4 mg
	(4) corn starch	20 mg
25	(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
	(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
	(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
	(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
	one tablet	130 mg

30 **[0075]** (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granulates were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

14. Capsules		
35	(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	4 ~ 12 mg
	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	6.25 mg
	(3) lactose	64 mg
40	(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg
	(5) magnesium stearate	10 mg
	one capsule	154.25 ~ 162.25 mg

45 **[0076]** (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatin capsule.

15. Tablets		
50	(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	4 ~ 12 mg
	(2) hydrochlorothiazide	6.25 mg
	(3) lactose	71.5 mg
	(4) corn starch	20 mg
55	(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
	(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
	(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg

(continued)

15. Tablets	
(8) magnesium stearate one tablet	0.4 mg 114.35 ~ 122.35 mg

[0077] (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

16. Capsules	
(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate (2) hydrochlorothiazide (3) lactose (4) microcrystalline cellulose (5) magnesium stearate one capsule	4 ~ 12 mg 6.25 mg 64 mg 70 mg 10 mg 154.25 ~ 162.25 mg

[0078] (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatin capsule.

17. Tablets	
(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate (2) hydrochlorothiazide (3) lactose (4) corn starch (5) polyethylene glycol (6) hydroxypropyl cellulose (7) carmellose calcium (8) magnesium stearate one tablet	4 ~ 12 mg 6.25 mg 71.4 mg 20 mg 2.6 mg 4 mg 5.6 mg 0.4 mg 114.35 ~ 122.35 mg

[0079] (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

18. Capsules	
(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid (2) hydrochlorothiazide (3) lactose (4) microcrystalline cellulose (5) magnesium stearate one capsule	2 mg 6.25 ~ 25 mg 64 mg 70 mg 10 mg 152.25 ~ 171 mg

[0080] (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatin capsule.



19. Tablets	
(1) 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid	2 mg
(2) hydrochlorothiazide	6.25 ~ 25 mg
(3) lactose	71.5 mg
(4) corn starch	20 mg
(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
one tablet	112.35 ~ 131.1 mg

[0081] (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

20. Capsules	
(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	2 mg
(2) hydrochlorothiazide	6.25 ~ 25 mg
(3) lactose	64 mg
(4) microcrystalline cellulose	70 mg
(5) magnesium stearate	10 mg
one capsule	152.25 ~ 171 mg

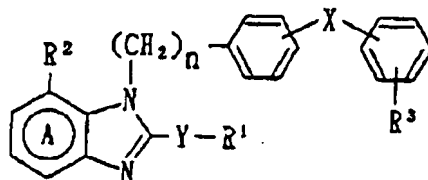
[0082] (1), (2), (3), (4) and 1/2 of (5) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules was added the remainder of (5), and the whole was filled into a gelatin capsule.

21. Tablets	
(1) (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl] methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate	2 mg
(2) hydrochlorothiazide	6.25 ~ 25 mg
(3) lactose	71.4 mg
(4) corn starch	20 mg
(5) polyethylene glycol	2.6 mg
(6) hydroxypropyl cellulose	4 mg
(7) carmellose calcium	5.6 mg
(8) magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
one tablet	112.35 ~ 131.1 mg

[0083] (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 2/3 of (6), 2/3 of (7) and 1/2 of (8) were mixed and then granulated. To the granules were added the remainders of (6), (7) and (8), followed by subjecting the mixture to compression molding.

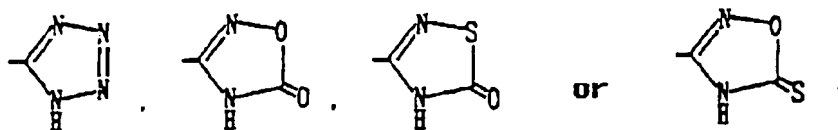
#### Claims

1. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity of the formula



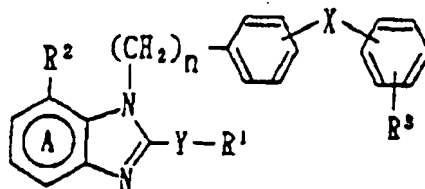
wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon residue; R<sup>2</sup> is an optionally esterified carboxyl group; R<sup>3</sup> is a group capable of forming an anion or a group convertible thereinto; X is a covalent bond between the 2 phenyl rings or a spacer having a chain length of 1 to 2 atoms as the linear moiety between the adjoining phenylene group and phenyl group; n is 1 or 2; the ring A is a benzene ring having 1 or 2 optional substituents in addition to R<sup>2</sup>; and Y is a bond, -O-, -S(O)m- (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2) or -N(R<sup>4</sup>)- (wherein R<sup>4</sup> is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with a compound having diuretic activity.

2. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is an optionally substituted lower alkyl or lower cycloalkyl.
3. The composition claimed in Claim 2, in which R<sup>1</sup> is ethyl.
4. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is ethyl and Y is -O-.
5. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which R<sup>2</sup> is a group represented by the -CO-D" (wherein D" stands for hydroxyl or a lower alkoxy whose alkyl moiety is optionally substituted with hydroxyl, amino, halogen, lower alkanoyloxy, lower cycloalkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, lower cycloalkoxycarbonyloxy or lower alkoxy).
6. The composition claimed in Claim 5, in which R<sup>2</sup> is a lower alkoxycarbonyl optionally substituted with cyclohexyloxyloxyloxy.
7. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which R<sup>3</sup> is an optionally substituted 5-7 membered monocyclic heterocyclic residue having a hydrogen atom capable of leaving as a proton.
8. The composition claimed in Claim 7, in which R<sup>3</sup> is



9. The composition claimed in Claim 8, in which R<sup>3</sup> is tetrazolyl.
10. The composition claimed in Claim 8, in which R<sup>3</sup> is 2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl.
11. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which R<sup>2</sup> is a lower alkoxycarbonyl substituted with cyclohexyloxyloxyloxy and R<sup>3</sup> is tetrazolyl.
12. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is a lower alkyl and Y is -O-, R<sup>2</sup> is a lower alkoxycarbonyl substituted with cyclohexyloxyloxyloxy, and R<sup>3</sup> is tetrazolyl.
13. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which the compound represented by the formula (I) is (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxyloxyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate.
14. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which the compound represented by the formula (I) is 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid.

15. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which the compound represented by the formula (I) is pivaloyloxymethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate.
16. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which the compound represented by the formula (I) is 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylic acid.
17. The composition claimed in Claim 1, in which the compound having diuretic activity is a member selected from the group consisting of amiloride, chlorothiazide, hydrochloride, benzthiazide, ticrynafen, acetazolamide, aminophylline, cyclothiazide, trichloromethiazide, cyclopentiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, methyclothiazide, benthyhydrochlorothiazide, penfluthiazide, ethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, polythiazide, chlorthenamide, chlorthalidone, cyclothiazide, bendroflumethiazide, meticrane, tripamide, metrazone, indapamide, quinethazone, furosemide, bumetanide, mefruside, azosemide, ethacrynic acid, sodium ethacrynate, piretanide, spironolactone, potassium canrenoate, quinethazone and triamterene.
18. The composition claimed in any of the preceding claims for use in treating angiotensin II-mediated diseases.
19. The composition claimed in Claim 18, in which the angiotensin II-mediated diseases include hypertension, cardiac insufficiency, ischemic peripheral circulation disturbances, myocardial ischemia, vein insufficiency, progressive cardiac insufficiency after myocardial infarction, diabetic nephritides, nephritis, arteriosclerosis, hyperaldosteronism, dermatosclerosis, glomerulosclerosis, renal insufficiency, diseases of central nervous system, sensory disturbances including Alzheimer's disease, deficiency of memory, depression, amnesia and senile dementia, anxiety neurosis, catatonia or indisposition, glaucoma, intraocular high tension.
20. Use of a combination of a compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity of the formula



wherein R¹ is H or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon residue; R² is an optionally esterified carboxyl group; R³ is a group capable of forming an anion or a group convertible thereinto; X is a covalent bond between the 2 phenyl rings or a spacer having a chain length of 1 to 2 atoms as the linear moiety between the adjoining phenylene group and phenyl group; n is 1 or 2; the ring A is a benzene ring having 1 or 2 optional substituents in addition to R²; and Y is a bond, -O-, -S(O)m- (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2) or -N(R⁴)- (wherein R⁴ is H or an optionally substituted alkyl group), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with a compound having diuretic activity, for the manufacture of a medicament to be used as a prophylactic or therapeutic drug for angiotensin II-mediated diseases.

21. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of hypertension, which comprises (±)-1-(cyclohexyloxy-carbonyloxy)ethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)bi-phenyl-4-yl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazole-7-carboxylate or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with hydrochlorothiazide.



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# PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 03 00 1569 shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent proceedings, as the European search report

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 400 835 A (MERCK & CO. INC.) 5 December 1990 (1990-12-05) * page 1 - page 11, line 15 * * page 26, line 21-49 * * page 37, line 40-42; claims; table I *	1-20	A61K31/63 A61K31/44 A61K31/54 A61K31/415 //(A61K31/415, 31:63,31:54, 31:44)
D	& JP 03 027362 A (...) 5 February 1991 (1991-02-05) ---		
D,Y	EP 0 459 136 A (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.) 4 December 1991 (1991-12-04) * claims *	1-20	
Y	EP 0 501 892 A (ELF SANOFI) 2 September 1992 (1992-09-02) * page 9, line 28-30; claims *	1-20	
D	& JP 05 132467 A (...) 28 May 1993 (1993-05-28) ---		
P,Y	GB 2 270 841 A (MERCK & CO INC) 30 March 1994 (1994-03-30) * the whole document, especially page 4, compound IX *	1-20	
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<b>INCOMPLETE SEARCH</b> The Search Division considers that the present application, or one or more of its claims, does/do not comply with the EPC to such an extent that a meaningful search into the state of the art cannot be carried out, or can only be carried out partially, for these claims. Claims searched completely :  Claims searched incompletely :  Claims not searched :  Reason for the limitation of the search: see sheet C			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		5 March 2003	Theuns, H
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P4/C07)

European Patent  
OfficeINCOMPLETE SEARCH  
SHEET CApplication Number  
EP 03 00 1569

Claim(s) searched completely:

21

Claim(s) searched incompletely:

1-20

Reason for the limitation of the search:

Present claims 1-20 relate to therapeutic applications and compounds defined by reference to the following expressions: "angiotensin II-mediated diseases", "diuretic activity". The use of these expressions in the present context is considered to lead to a lack of clarity within the meaning of Article 84 EPC. It is not fully possible to compare the expressions the applicant has chosen to employ with what is set out in the prior art. The lack of clarity is such as to render a meaningful complete search impossible.

The claims cover the use of all compounds and all therapeutic applications having these characteristics or properties, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 84 EPC and disclosure within the meaning of Article 83 EPC only for Compound 1 and hydrochlorothiazide in relation to the treatment of hypertension. Consequently, claims 1-20 lack support and the application lacks disclosure. Moreover, the claims lack clarity (Article 84 EPC). An attempt is made to define the compounds by their pharmacological profile, rendering the scope of protection of said claims obscure.

The expressions "an optionally substituted hydrocarbon residue", "an optionally esterified carboxyl group", "a group capable of forming an anion or a group convertible thereinto", "a spacer having a chain length of 1 or 2 atoms as the linear moiety", "1 or 2 optional substituents in addition to R<sup>2</sup>", "an optionally substituted alkyl group" in the definition of the compound having angiotensin II antagonistic activity in claims 1 and 20 relate to yet unknown number of possible compounds, and consequently are highly ambiguous. The requirements of Article 84 EPC thus are not met.

Similarly the expressions "optionally substituted lower alkyl or lower cycloalkyl" (claim 2), "lower alkoxy", "lower alkanoyloxy, lower cycloalkanoyloxy, lower alkoxy carbonyloxy, lower cycloalkoxy carbonyloxy" (claim 5), "lower alkoxy carbonyl" (claims 6, 11, 12), "an optionally substituted 5-7 membered monocyclic heterocyclic residue having a hydrogen atom capable of leaving as a proton" (claim 7), "lower alkyl" (claim 12) are ambiguous.

Consequently the search has been restricted to the use of Compound 1 in combination with hydrochlorothiazide in relation to the treatment of hypertension (see claim 21).



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Application Number  
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T	T.WADA ET AL.: "Combined Effects of the Angiotensin II Antagonist Candesartan Cilxetil (TCV-116) and Other Classes of Antihypertensive Drugs in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats" HYPERTENS. RES., vol. 19, no. 4, December 1996 (1996-12), pages 247-254, XP001031392 * the whole document *	1-20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
A	T. NAGAO ET AL.: "Calcium Entry Blockers: Antihypertensive and Natriuretic Effects in Experimental Animals" AM. J. CARDIOL., vol. 56, no. 16, 6 December 1985 (1985-12-06), pages 56H-61H, XP008014594 * the whole document *	1-20	
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X,P	Y. INADA ET AL.: "Antihypertensive Effects of a Highly Potent and long-Acting Angiotensin II Subtype-1 Receptor Antagonist. (+)-1-(Cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxy)ethyl w2-Ethoxy-1-''2'-(1H-Tetrazol-5-yl)Bipheny 1-4-ylMethyl-1H-Benzimidazole-7-Carboxyl ate (TCV-116), in Various Hypertensive Rats" J. PHARM. EXP THER., vol. 268, no. 3, March 1994 (1994-03), pages 1540-1547, XP008014592 * the whole document *	1-20	
T	K. SATO ET AL.: "ROLE OF ANGIOTENSIN II IN REFLEX TACHYCARDIA DURING HYPOTENSION CAUSED BY A CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER" CLIN. AND EXPER. HYPERTENSION, vol. 18, no. 5, July 1996 (1996-07), pages 607-624, XP001031405 * the whole document *	1-20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
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